Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

No. 16,076 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

U.S. WORKERS BITTERLY FLAY SOVIET POLICY

Voice Candid Indignation Over Red Journal's Criticism of American Laborers

WOLL LEADING ATTACKS

A.F.L. Vice-Chief Avers Unwarranted Russian Interference Blow To Allied Unity

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—Viciously bitter attacks against the Soviet Union were made by powerfully influential American sources today who voiced candid indignation over what they described as "unwarranted interference" by the Soviets. Leading the attacks was Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who flayed a recent article carried by the Soviet journal, "War and the Working Class."

In his statement, Woll declared: "The attack by the official War and the Working Class upon the leaders of the American Federation of Labor is recognized as a blow against allied unity. The American Federation of Labor and its spokesman never made secret their opposition to Communism and its practices and policies. But we did not permit this to stand in the way of the fullest possible support to Russia and the Russian people. We also refrained scrupulously from interfering with Russian internal affairs. We wish we could say the same for Moscow."

Unwarranted Interference

Woll continued: "The latest outburst of the War and the Working Class constitutes unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the United States and the American labor movement. This attack is an old Communist custom; to sow confusion and dissension among the ranks of American labor. Differences between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are none of Moscow's business".

Referring to the decision reached last year by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations not to affiliate themselves with Soviet trade unions, Woll declared, "we did so because we felt ideological and practical differences that divided American and Soviet 'trade unions' should not be stressed at this time because they would inevitably have been stressed if we entered into formal relationship with the Soviet 'trade unions'".

Woll concluded: "Military collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States does not require the American Federation of Labor to collaborate in Soviet policy as it affects problems of domestic trade unions. It does not require us to abandon trade union principles and jeopardize the security and integrity of the labor movement to help promote the Communist conception of social labor organization. It is a pity that Moscow, for reasons of its own, but well known to organized labor in the democratic countries, insists upon pursuing discussion and slandering the leaders of millions of American workers in the traditional Communist manner".

Catholic Writer Flays Reds

Meanwhile, Colonel Lanza, a Catholic writer, in two articles contributed to the Chicago Tribune also attacked the Soviet Union in connection with the Baltics, declaring that the Baltic people today were cooperating with the Germans and that they feared the return of the Red Army because "the Russians will again enforce the program of scattering the people, Sovietizing the Baltic, and suppressing religion. The people realize that the thousands who participated in the 1942 uprising were unlikely to receive any mercy."

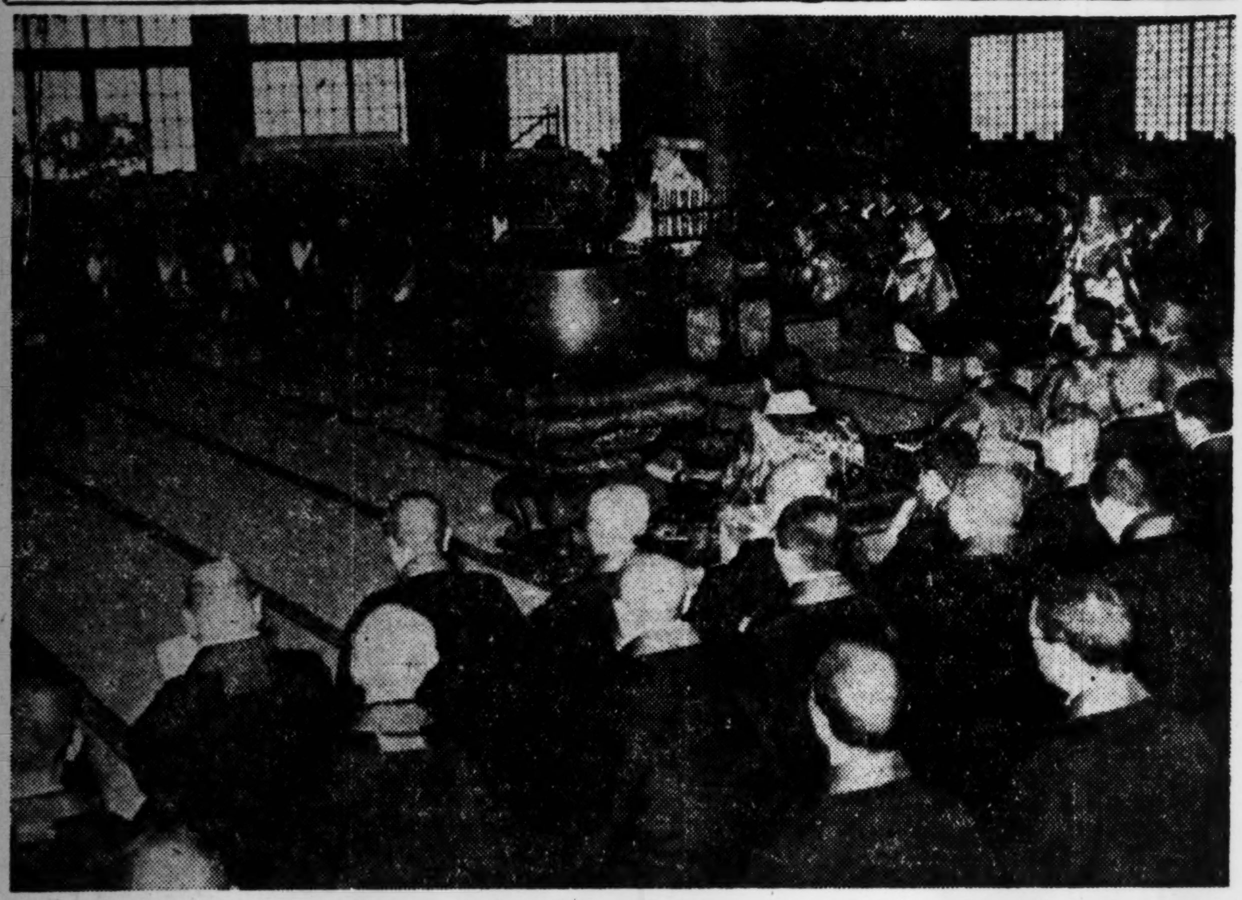
The Chicago Tribune editorially commented on Lanza's article by stating, "The Bolshevik treatment of the Baltics is not surprising because the Bolsheviks treated the Russian people with the same harshness. The Poles too had the identical experience under Russian rule."

Morishima Sees Salazar

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—Morito Morishima, Japanese Minister to Portugal, yesterday called on Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and held a discuscussion on important affairs.

All Honor to Gilbert Defenders



In honor of the 4,500 warriors who died in the line of duty on distant Tarawa and Makin Islands, a grand Buddhist service was held at Zojoji Temple Saturday, attended by members of the bereaved families and former classmates of Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, the commander of the garrison.

SOLEMN RITES HELD FOR GILBERT HEROES

Bereaved Families Present to Honor Gallant Defenders of Tarawa and Makin Isles

A memorial service for the 4,500 heroes of Tarawa and Makin Islands who went down fighting to the last man against overwhelming odds after inflicting appalling damage to the enemy was duly observed with Buddhist rites at the Zojoji Temple in Shiba-ku, Tokyo, Saturday afternoon.

In praise and worship of the loyal souls of the Imperial Naval Landing Party that garrisoned those lone islands in the far Pacific and the civilians who took up arms with their bluejacket comrades, the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association sponsored a grand mass with the members of the bereaved families, former classmates of Rear-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, Commander of the garrison, students of Buddhist institutions and others attending.

Flowers were presented by the representative of the Ushigome Girls' Higher School and incense was burnt by the representative of the students of the Taisho University, followed by rites performed by Chief Abbot Tessui Oshima of the Zojoji.

Students of the Sugamo Girls' Commercial School dedicated copies they had made of the Prajnaparamita-hydria-sutra.

Then the mourners burnt incense before the altar one by one. Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, gave a stirring speech in commemoration of the dead.

The ceremony ended with the assembly singing "Umiyukaba".

EAST FRONT SEES GREAT REICH DRIVE

Is Biggest Offensive Since Start of War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 23.—The German army started a major offensive on Wednesday on a broad front from the White Russian sector in the north to the Dnieper Bend in the south, launching many furious attacks on important Soviet positions, according to the Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press.

Starting their biggest offensive since the start of the current war, German tank corps rushed forward toward Soviet artillery positions at the Zhoblin and Korosten sectors but the major German attacks were repulsed, according to an announcement made on Thursday by the Soviet Information Bureau.

The regaining of the initiative by the German army in the White Russian sector where they were on the defensive for a long time is remarkable, the Associated Press report remarked.

New Bolivian Regime Formally Recognized By State of Ecuador

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—In defiance of the United States, Ecuador today officially recognized the new government of Bolivia, according to reports received here. Other Latin-American countries are closely watching the reactions of the United States. Argentina is still biding her time and is studying the situation. The United States is attempting to connect the Bolivian coup d'etat with the Argentine revolution of last June in an effort to put Argentina under her power. However, Argentina is determined to remain unmoved by such intrigue, the report disclosed.

COMMAND IN EUROPE OF ENEMY SPLIT IN 4

Commanders' Names for Each Section Bared—Eisenhower, Wilson Supreme Heads

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—The Anglo-American Command in Europe has been divided into four sections, respectively the expeditionary command based in England, Mediterranean command, Italian expeditionary command and strategic bombing command against the Germans, according to information received here.

During the Cairo Conference. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt discussed anti-Axis strategy and the personnel for the development of the strategy, as a result of which they decided to divide their European Command into four parts and appointed a Commander for each.

According to a dispatch from London, the names of the new commanders were announced in a communique issued from the official residence of the Prime Minister this evening as follows:

General Dwight David Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Anglo-American Expeditionary Forces Against the Axis Nations based in England.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme commander of the Anti-Axis Forces on the Mediterranean Front.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces to Italy.

General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, British commander-in-chief under General Eisenhower.

Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz, commander of the Strategic Bombing Corps against the Germans.

Wilson Given New Post

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Iran and Middle East, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces on the Mediterranean front.

AMERICANS HARD HIT BY COMMODITY LACK

Shortage of Raw Materials and Labor Chiefly Responsible, Says Chungking Newsman

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—Hsu Tung-tzu, President of the Central News Agency of Chungking who is now on a visit to the United States, finds that a severe shortage in almost all things affects the daily living of the people of America. In his dispatch sent from New York today he declares that the commodity shortage has been brought about by the difficulty in getting raw materials and from the scarcity of workers.

His report follows:

"Two years of war have brought about great changes in American living and it cannot be denied that the effects of the war are gradually making themselves felt in the daily lives of the American people. Just by looking around a bit it can be readily seen that among other things, America today is suffering from a severe shortage of metal, lumber, coal, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, children's clothing, food, gasoline, sugar, and rubber tires. Added to these is the acute lack of human resources.

"These shortages have been brought about by the difficulty in getting raw materials and from the want of labor. The most serious aspect of the war is the shortage of workers. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 men are now in the armed forces and that more than 30,000,000 persons are directly connected with the war. Due to this, the swift and efficient service, to which America used to point with pride, is no more. Posters calling for clerks, cooks, waiters, dishwahers and so on can be seen everywhere, in restaurants, subways and in trains.

"Americans no longer seem to hold stable jobs. Lamenting this

(Continued on Page 2)

Helplessness of Changteh's Defenders Is Revealed by Captured Staff Officer

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, CENTRAL CHINA, December 23.—With the swift fall of Changteh, one of Chungking's strongest advance fortresses in Hunan into the hands of the Imperial Army Forces, the fighting strength of Chiang's army in Chungking's Sixth War Zone has apparently been shattered. The annihilation of 25 Chungking divisions and nine armies in this sector has deprived the foe of every hope for continuing resistance.

A certain staff officer of Chiang's 57th Division who was taken prisoner in the Changteh operation and sent to a certain place under guard on December 21, revealed the details of the fatal battle as follow:

"Because the Japanese attack was conducted with such lightning speed, our attempted defense movements were rendered useless. We were no match for the valiant, fearless Japanese officers and men who dashed into our foxholes, carrying hand grenades in their hands.

"I was fighting on the front line then, under Division Commander Yu Chier-wan when Japanese planes, swooping down at an extremely low altitude, showered bombs on us while Japanese troops closed in to within 20 or 30 meters of our position. We could not move an inch, and were finally forced to retreat to our headquarters at Changteh.

"Not being able to repulse the wholesale Japanese attacks for nine consecutive days, we surrendered on November 26 for we had scarcely time to eat or sleep during the battle.

"Chungking had spent huge sums and many years of labor in order to fortify Changteh; but when the Japanese Army Forces launched their attack, it was blasted in no time. It is obvious now: Chungking cannot afford either the labor or the expense for rebuilding another stronghold such as Changteh."

13 Enemy Machines Shot Down at Canton By Japanese Airmen

Domei

CANTON, December 24.—Intercepting an enemy formation of bomber and fighter planes that appeared over the Canton area this afternoon, our Wild Eagles shot down 13 of them. The planes shot down were one Consolidated B-24, eight P-40's (three unconfirmed) and four P-51's (two unconfirmed). Our Wild Eagles gave hot chase to the fleeing enemy and succeeded in inflicting a number of direct hits. One Japanese plane was lost in this engagement.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS HIT FOE IN TAOYUAN

Large Army Fighter-Bomber Formation Attacks Chungking Forces at Hunan Base

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 25.—Japanese Army Air Units in a large formation of fighters and bombers raided Taoyuan in Hunan Province yesterday morning and dumped bombs on Chungking forces.

Annihilative Blows Dealt

Domei

NANKING, December 24.—The weekly communique on the China front issued by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, disclosed that Japanese Forces after dealing annihilating blows on the enemy's first and secondary reinforcements near Changteh are now conducting extensive mopping-up as well as punitive campaigns against enemy troops.

Japanese Forces attacked powerful enemy units, appearing to the north of Yuyangkwan on December 16, and cut off their retreat capturing several hundred enemy troops.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces surprise-attacked 10,000 enemy troops, belonging to the 185th division as well as 11th and 18th divisions based in the sector southwest of Hwanshu kui, in the vicinity of Pengkiawan which is situated 40 kilometers southwest of Sichai in Hupeh Province, and are now conducting annihilating attacks.

At the beginning of December, Japanese Forces caught several regiments under the command of General Li Tsun-jen, Commander of the 5th War Zone at Tangyang, Hsinyang as well as Ichang, and frustrated the enemy attempt to advance to the 6th War Zone by killing 800 enemy troops.

In North China, Japanese Expeditionary Forces are achieving similar successes, the communique said.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army Air Units maintaining close cooperation with ground forces, intercepted an enemy bomber and fighter formation numbering over 40 planes which attempted to raid Canton, and shot down 14 of them while damaging seven or eight B-24's.

It was added that Japanese Air Units in attacks, on four successive days beginning December 18, on the bases of the United States air force in China at Kunming, Yunnanyi, Hengyang as well as Changsha; shot down a total of 41 enemy planes in addition to setting ablaze 31 enemy aircraft aground.

NIPPON AIRMEN SILENCE YANKS IN CHINA AREAS

Complete Impotency of U.S. Air Force Disappoints Chungking Authorities

JAPANESE RAIDS FIERCE

Unless Reinforcements Arrive Burma Recapture Impossible, Says Davidson

Domei

NANKING, December 24.—The actual impotency of the China-based American air force which has been greatly built up by fabricated propaganda and even greater boastings have been unmercifully exposed to the world by the constant annihilating blows dealt by the Imperial Forces. Chungking, which had placed so much hope on and confidence in the American China air force's aid has shown bitter disappointment, reports revealed.

Reviewing the activities of the American air force during the past two months, it is noted that in October, the Yankee airmen went out on attacks over 100 times with over 400 planes taking part; whereas in November, the number of attacks was reduced to 50 times, and the planes participating of 340 planes.

Unable to sufficiently replenish these losses inflicted by the Japanese raiders, only complete annihilation is waiting for them. Their sole objective today is to check to a minimum the plane losses. They are truly writhing in the throes of death.

U.S. Commander Frantic

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 24.—The enemy can scarcely conceal their dismay over the devastating surprise raids carried out by our airmen on Calcutta, Tinsukia, and Kunming.

The increase in the strength of our air force operating in this sector forced Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, commander-in-chief of the 10th air force in India and China, to stress the need for reinforcements quickly if Burma is to be retaken at all.

At noon on December 19 our Army Eagles, ranged in an imposing formation, stormed the Yunnanyi airfield, the advance base of the American air force in China.

The bombers, braving the fire from the anti-aircraft batteries, reached the airfield and systematically smashed it.

They especially pounded the runways and military establishments in the neighborhood.

The fighter unit escorting the expedition shot down 10—three unconfirmed—out of a group of 15 or 16 Curtiss, P-40's, which came up to engage our airmen. Their resistance resembled that of a cornered rat.

The enemy showed unusual fighting spirit in this encounter. They proved themselves a worthy adversary of our airmen.

Here and there aerial duels of exceptional severity occurred. In one, enemy airmen fought and died bravely in a duel against a plane piloted by Lieutenant Masubuchi. This enemy plane left the others and dared to catch up with Lieutenant Masubuchi's plane. It contrived to get above the Japanese machine. Just as it was going to strike from that position, shots flashed from the Japanese fighter. They hit the enemy gunner. The firing from the enemy plane stopped.

The next moment the enemy plane turned and started to flee. It staggered. Then came the sound of a collision. Lieutenant Masubuchi's plane had collided with the enemy craft. The enemy plane exploded in mid-air.

There was no course for Lieutenant Masubuchi but to self-blast.

FAMOUS SWORDSMITH DIES

Sadakatsu Gatsan Passes Away in Osaka at Age of 71

Sadakatsu Gatsan, Japan's most famous swordsmith, died of illness at the Osaka Imperial University Hospital Saturday. He was 71 years old. The late swordsmith distinguished himself in his craft throughout the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras. In 1906 Sadakatsu, under Imperial orders, forged a military sword for the Emperor Meiji. He also forged many swords dedicated to Shinto shrines, Army, Navy and other quarters.

NIPPON NAVAL AIR UNITS DOWN 58 ENEMY PLANES AT RABAUL; BOMB FOE ON NEW BRITAIN ISLE

Raid by 135 Hostile Aircraft on Japanese Base On Friday Repulsed

PILELO POSITIONS HIT

Our Wild Eagles Cause Explosions in One Place and Fires in 8 Places

Intercepting an enemy formation of 135 planes which came attacking Rabaul on Friday morning, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 58 of them, five unconfirmed, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Only five Japanese planes failed to return from the engagement, the communique said.

The same communique revealed that Imperial Naval Units continued their relentless attack on the enemy key positions at Cape Merkus, New Britain, and on Pilelo Island, causing large explosions in one place and fires in four places in their raids at dawn on Friday.

The communique follows:

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units at dawn of December 24 bombed enemy key positions at Cape Merkus and Pilelo Island, causing large explosions in one place and fires in four places.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units on the morning of December 24 intercepted and attacked 135 enemy planes which came attacking Rabaul and shot down 58 of them (five unconfirmed).

"Loss on our side: Six planes not yet returned."

Raid in Two Waves

The enemy's raid on Rabaul on Friday was attempted twice. The enemy machines used in the first attempt were over 60 fighter planes, including P-38's, P-39's, P-40's, F6F's and Vought-Sikorski F5U's. In a spirited engagement, our Navy Wild Eagles took the toll of 31 P-39's, 12 P-40's, eight F6F's and four F5U's, a total of 55, thus, nearly annihilating the invading foe formation.

In the second attempt, the enemy mobilized a formation of 75 bomber and fighter planes, including B-25's and B-24's. Cowered before our readiness to intercept them, the invaders tried to flee, but one B-25, one P-38 and three F4U's were shot down after failing to make good their escape.

The offensive and defensive air battle over Rabaul has been assuming increasing fierceness since the enemy made a landing on Cape Merkus on New Britain Island on December 15.

An aggregated total of 200 and a dozen odd enemy machines attempted raids on Rabaul on the four days, December 17, 19, 20 and 23. Fifty-one of them, or one-fourth, were shot down. The loss on our side was 11 machines.

Chronicle of Victories

A chronicle of air duels over Rabaul since October, as given by Domei on the basis of the Imperial Headquarters' announcements and reports from the news agency's front line correspondents, follows:

October 12: Out of about 200 enemy planes, 13 were shot down and four damaged.

October 18: Nine out of about 100 enemy machines were downed. Three of our planes not yet returned.

October 23 and 24: Fifty-eight enemy planes shot down and two others damaged out of about 200. Twenty Japanese planes self-blasted themselves.

October 25: Two enemy planes were downed and 14 others damaged out of 116. Two Japanese planes not yet returned, while seven were damaged on the ground.

October 29: Nineteen enemy machines were shot down and four others damaged out of 80.

November 2: A total of 201 enemy planes were downed out of 200 and several score. Fifteen Japanese planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

November 5: Eighty-four enemy machines were shot down out of 148. Loss on our side consisted of four planes.

November 7: Sixteen enemy planes were shot down and four others

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., Britain Reveal Loss of Submarines Grayling, Turbulent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 24.—The United States Navy Department today announced that the submarine Grayling No. 16 is overdue and that it must be considered lost, it is reported from Washington. The submarine was of 1,475 tons displacement. Its latest operational waters are not known, but it is believed that it was operating in the Pacific to sever Japanese supply lines.

Domei

LISBON, December 23.—The British Admiralty disclosed today that the submarine Turbulent under Lieutenant-Commander Linton had been lost, according to information from London.' The time and the place of its loss, however, was not revealed.

FURIOUS AIR BATTLE OVER RABAUL SEEN

Enemy's Desperate Attemps to Wrest Aerial Supremacy From Japanese Likely

With the mastery of the air over Rabaul definitely in the hands of our Navy Air Units, the enemy will make desperate attempts to destroy our air bases there and gain air supremacy, and continuous air battles of unprecedented fury will be unfolded over this area, predicts Domei.

The first full-fledged enemy air raid on Rabaul was attempted on October 12, when a formation of more than 200 bomber and fighter planes ventured an attack twice in preparation for the landing on Mono Island that was made late in that month.

After the war situation entered a new stage with the enemy landing on Mono, the enemy air raid attempts took on added intensity.

On the morning of November 2, a large enemy formation of 200 and several score planes attempted a raid on Rabaul in coordination with the landing operations on Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island.

Intercepting the invading foe, our Navy Wild Eagles in cooperation with surface and land units shot down 201 planes, or 90 per cent of the formation—a record exploit far exceeding the war results gained by the Luftwaffe in the air duel over Schweinfurt.

Now that the enemy set his foot on a corner of Cape Merkus on New Britain Island on December 15, the enemy's advance bases have been brought closer to our strategic key points and the distance between the foe footholds and our key bases has been shortened considerably.

With the enemy bent on continuing supplies to his force on Cape Merkus and securing bases for attack on New Britain, it was fully expected that the foe's air raid attempts on that island would become increasingly more intensified.

Sure enough, on the morning of December 23, about 75 hostile planes appeared over Rabaul, only to have 24 of them shot down in short order by our Navy Wild Eagles.

With the control of the air over Rabaul securely in the hands of our Navy Air Units, however, it is only to be expected that the enemy will make desperate attempts to destroy our air bases there and gain supremacy in the air, and there is every likelihood of air battles of unprecedented fury will be staged continuously.

All in all, the war situation in Rabaul, like that in the mid-Pacific, has come to assume all the aspects of a major war of attrition.

Apropos of the enemy air raid attempt against Rabaul with a formation of about 75 planes on the morning of December 23, it is worthy of note that there was an overwhelming predominance of carrier based planes, comments Domei.

This is interpreted by Domei as meaning not that the invading foe planes took off from plane carriers, but rather that carrier-based planes had been detailed on enemy bases in New Guinea and on Trobriand and Goodenough Islands or that foe air bases in Torokina on Bougain-

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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十八年十二月二十七日

ASIA'S FOOD SUPPLY MEETS ALL DEMAND

Huge Rice Surplus Is Expected In Burma, F.I.C., Thailand; Japan's Position Firm

Greeting the third year of the current war with adequate supply of foodstuffs, the position of Greater East Asia, especially Japan, remains unshakable, according to a Domei survey. While the foe may be suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs, according to reliable reports from abroad, Japan, in cooperation with Manchoukuo, has laid a solid foundation for the steady production of food materials for much emphasis has been placed on her wartime food policy. Thus, Japan has a steady, smooth flow of food commodities to meet all of her requirements.

Although Thailand, French Indo-China, and Burma are in the midst of war, they are producing surplus quantity of rice as in normal years due to political and technical assistance from Japan. Not only that, these three countries are even showing a steady increase in their productive capacity. For instance, French Indo-China is expected to produce about 6,000,000 tons of rice this year of which about 1,000,000 tons will be exportable while Thailand is also expected to export about the same quantity.

Burma, likewise, is producing more rice than her home consumption; consequently, her surplus will be large enough to meet all of the Southern Region's requirements if there is such a need. This does not mean, however, that the farmers in Japan can slacken their efforts for self-sufficiency in food-supply is essential for the attainment of racial prosperity.

In recent years Manchoukuo has been adopting various measures to attain self-sufficiency in food supply, and this policy for increased production has been so successful Manchoukuo has been able to ship a large surplus of her supplies to Japan. Large-scale cultivation was recently started by making use of the extensive, fertile rice-fields along the banks of the Second Sungari and the Eastern Liao Rivers under the expert guidance of Japanese technicians. Implements and funds have been supplied from Japan. Other vast stretches of virgin soil have been found throughout Manchoukuo thus promising a bright future for her as a gigantic agricultural country.

In order to realize a speedy increase in farm products in Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government is now mobilizing farmers in Japanese rural communities so they may go to Manchoukuo to increase the number of "Patriotic Farms of the Japanese Farmers" from 15 to 50 in the course of the coming rice year.

This year an increase of five times the quantity of various farm crops compared to that of the previous year was reported in Manchoukuo. The rice crop has been exceptionally good, so large surpluses are expected to be shipped to Japan and North China. Chosen, likewise, enjoyed bountiful crops of agricultural products this year; therefore, the combined output of these two countries has placed Japan in a favorable position in relation to food supply for the coming year.

With large supplies of cotton goods and funds for the development of new fields for agricultural output coming from Japan, Manchoukuo officials and Japanese experts have accelerated the drive for more foodstuffs. At the same time many farmers are leaving their small farms in Japan to assist in developing the country of Manchoukuo.

Not relaxing in their own efforts for increased food supply, Japanese farmers and experts have been carrying on their work with the same burning determination as in other neighboring countries. In order to increase the yield of rice 1,000,000 chobu of land is being developed and other crops are being secured between rice seasons.

Reclamation of idle land has been ordered in accordance with the first and second food supply increase policies recently established. Agricultural crops affected by this increase regulation are cereals, taroes, potatoes, and yams. This year's output of yams and sweet potatoes is expected to reach 10,000,000 kwans, which is equivalent to 10,000,000 koku of rice in nutritive value. The total output of potatoes and yams for next year is expected to reach 2,800,000 kwans which will go a long way in supplementing Japan's food supply.

Worthy of highest admiration is the spirit in which the Japanese farmers are carrying out their duty toward their country. They are meeting all the requirements of the nation and during their spare moments their labor is offered for producing fertilizers, or for cutting lumber so that wood required in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries will be increased. The ordinary Japanese citizens are also assisting in the food increase drive by assisting in the smooth distribution of provisions and reducing wastage to the minimum. Thus, Japan on her home front is maintaining a glorious record of victory as on the battle fronts in the third year of the war.

ITALIAN CIVILIANS SUFFER

6,489 Non-Combatants Killed in Enemy's Blind Bombings

Domei

BERLIN, December 25—Considerable damage done to the life and property of innocent citizens in various cities of Italy, as a result of the series of blind bombings by the Anglo-American air force from September, when the Badoglio regime made thier ignominious surrender, up to the end of November has been broadcast in Rome as follows:

Houses destroyed	45,555
Non-combatants killed (mainly women)	6,489
Non-combatants wounded	11,000
Combatants wounded	315

GENERAL MARSHALL BACK IN U.S. CAPITAL

Returns After Conferring With Various Foe Commanders—Journal Comments on Trip

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 24.—General George Marshall, Chief of the American General Staff, returned to Washington on Thursday from the Cairo and Teheran conferences via India, Australia, New Guinea, the Solomons, and Honolulu. During his trip, Marshall conferred over important matters with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, Admiral William Halsey, commander of the American South Pacific fleet, Lieutenant-General Millard Harmon, commander of the American Army air force in the South Pacific, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the American Pacific fleet.

Concerning this, the New York Times editorially declares today, "That Marshall conferred with the anti Axis leaders in India and the Pacific indicates that operations against Japan can now not be postponed until Germany is defeated. From the fact that Marshall, one of the highest leaders of the American forces, has appeared on the Pacific front, Japan should know that the war against Japan is being intensified."

Claims Army in Action

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—General Claude Auchinleck, commander of the Indian Army, today declared that the Indian Army had started new action throughout the Indo-Burmese front lines in order to better its attack lines, according to reports received here from New Delhi.

Americans Hard Hit By Commodity Lack

(Continued From Page 1)

trend, Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American President, writes in her column 'My Day,' 'The social morals of the Americans are decaying and for that reason it is getting harder to carry on.'

"One of the commodity shortages in the United States is that of diapers. It is said that the birth rate since the start of the war has exceeded the production rate of diapers. There were 3,300,000 births in the country this year, a record rate and 10 per cent more than that of last year. America also is suffering from a shortage of liquor which has become a social problem. The lack has been brought about by the fact that 100 per cent of the distilleries have shifted to munitions production.

"The shortage has even developed into a political problem and a special committee for investigating the liquor lack has been organized in Congress. It is a fact, however, that in spite of the acute commodity shortages America today is in the midst of an unprecedented boom brought about by the war. The munitions workers, whose incomes have swelled tremendously, are being carried away by a buying fever, and jewels, perfume, furs and other luxuries are selling like hot cakes even at exorbitant prices."

Author Yokoyama Dies

Kendo Yokoyama, noted essayist and commentator, died of illness at the Juntendo Hospital, Hongo-ku, on Saturday. He was 72 years old. He is the author of many books, including "General Nogi," "Takasugi Shinsaku" and others.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE WELCOMED IN SOUTH

With Arrival of Teachers From Japan, Schools Are Springing Up Everywhere

Further diffusion of the Japanese language throughout Greater East Asia has been steadily and rapidly realized thanks to the ardent enthusiasm of native people. With the founding of more Japanese Language Schools and the arrival of more Japanese teachers, the countries in the Southern Regions will become united through the common language, according to Domei.

In Singaradja, Bali Island, a second commencement ceremony was recently held at the Japanese Language School. At national schools children are already able to carry on conversation in Japanese and they are also able to write a few Chinese characters. Some of them can favorably compete with the children of the second grade of national schools in Japan Proper. At Den Pasar the first contest in Japanese composition, conversation, and recitation as well as in translation is to be held on December 26.

Celebes is not behind others in its enthusiasm for the study of the Japanese language. The opening ceremony of the Special Middle School to train native youths was held on December 25. Delegates from northern Celebes and Ceram attended the ceremony. With the arrival of more youths from Djakarta, Borneo and other regions, classes will commence on January 7. After completion of the four-year course, the graduates will be sent to Japan for further studies.

In Burma the ardent desire to learn Japanese has been amply proved by the long waiting list for registration at Japanese Language Schools. With the recent arrival of more teachers from Japan the necessary steps to found a new Japanese School in Rangoon were completed and the opening ceremony was held on December 20. The new school is named, "The Secondary Japanese Language School." There are now three Japanese Language Schools, including the one just opened. In other districts throughout Burma Japanese Language Schools will be established when more teachers become available.

Nippon Naval Airmen Down 58 Foe Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

damaged out of a total of 80. Loss on our side was two planes.

November 11: Seventy-one enemy machines were downed out of about 200. Loss on our side was ten planes.

December 14: Ten enemy planes attempted a raid, but were repulsed and put to rout. No loss was suffered on the Japanese side.

December 17: Eighteen enemy machines were downed out of 40. Our loss was two planes.

December 19: Eight enemy machines were shot down out of 84. Loss on our side was two planes.

December 20: Several score enemy planes attempted a raid. One of them was shot down. No loss was suffered on the Japanese side.

December 23: Twenty-four enemy planes were downed out of 75. Six Japanese planes not yet returned.

Naval Air Victories

Between December 15 and 23, Japanese Navy Air Units scored the following war results on Cape Merkus in New Britain Island and in Rabaul, according to Domei, which bases the report on the Imperial Headquarters' announcements:

1. Loss dealt the enemy:

Sunk: 2 cruisers (or destroyers). 3 large transports. 4 or 5 special transports (or medium-sized transports). 3 special transports (or small transports). 2 special transports. More than 2 special transports (or tugboats). 4 small transports. 1 tug-boat. 6 large landing vessels. More than 80 landing vessels.

Total More than 107.

Damaged: 1 large cruiser. 2 destroyers. 1 transport. 3 small transports. 2 special transports. 1 tug-boat. 3 large landing vessels. Numerous landing and small vessels.

Total More than 13.

Total sunk and damaged More than 120.

Shot down: 62 aircraft (4 unconfirmed).

2. Loss on our side: 28 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Tani Inspects Su-hwai

Domei

HSUCHOW, December 24.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, accompanied by his staff members, arrived here this afternoon for inspection of the Su-hwai district. He inquired after the health of the sick and wounded Japanese fighting men.

Influenza in Britain Causes Many Deaths, Says Health Minister

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—The number of deaths caused by influenza which has been spreading throughout England during the past few weeks was published today in a bulletin by the British Ministry of Health, according to a London dispatch. The bulletin stated: "Influenza has taken a toll of 1,169 lives in England and in Wales during the week starting December 12. There has been a decrease of 39 deaths as compared with the previous week and this is the first decline in the number of deaths in a week's time since December 10."

TUSSLE ON SHIPPING LOOMS BEFORE FOES

Chances of Post-War Problem Being Settled by Agreement Nil, N.Y. Times Says

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—That a post-war shipping problem of unprecedented magnitude faces the United States and Britain was bared for the first time by the New York Times, according to reports from New York.

According to the New York Times, the chances of this problem being settled by an agreement in the near future seem non-existent since it has been revealed that the British attempt to "freeze" the international shipping situation on a pre-war basis was flatly rejected by the United States. Since that time negotiations have not been resumed.

The situation was highlighted by a recent revelation by Rear-Admiral Howard Vickery of the War Shipping Administration, who said that he told the British plainly that the United States intended to have a larger merchant marine after the war, with or without British cooperation.

At the beginning of the war Britain had 27,000,000 tons of shipping, while the United States had 9,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the United Stats at the end of 1944 will have from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons. At the end of 1941 the United States had 10,500,000 tons of which 92 per cent were more than 20 years old.

Britain contends that she must have a large merchant marine in order to insure her existence; whereas the United States needs lesser ships, Britain contends. At the beginning of the war, Britain wanted the United States to freeze the shipping during the war on the ante bellum basis; however, the United States refused.

SHAN STATES ASKED TO BACK NEW BURMA

Head of State Ba Maw Issues Statement Seeking Their Cooperation

Domei

RANGOON, December 25.—A firm sense of solidarity and cooperation was sought of the princes and people of the Shan states, over which Burmese administration has been extended, by Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw in a statement he issued yesterday.

His statement follows:

"Despite the fact that the peoples of the Shan States and of Karenni are brothers affiliated by ties of blood, they had been separated for the convenience of the British tyrants. Now we have again been joined together. When we look back upon the history of our nation, we see that Burma, Karenni and Shan were at one time a single country under the rule of a single leader.

"The Kingdom of Burma in those days included the Shan States, while the sovereigns of the Bagan and other dynasties were not only Burmese but also Shan princes, such as Kings Ateinkayalazateinjan and Eihatow.

"Until our racial union and brotherhood were split asunder by the infamous British, Burma, Karenni and Shan were for many years of one blood, one voice and one country.

"Almost immediately after Burma gained her independence, we have at last been reunited. It has ever thus been ordained by fate.

"On this joyous day, I hope that you will undertake to give us your fullest cooperation to make the precious territory that has been returned to us full of happy and prosperous people. A nation that is firmly united is destined to progress. By progress Burma will be assured ever-glorious independence and prosperity.

"In greeting a new era, we must be bound by ties of unshakable strength. We must, united, enjoy the benefits of the independence we have won and with the utmost courage carry out the tasks charged upon us.

"Beginning today the peoples of the Shan States and Karenni are all nationals of Burma. Having become Head of the united Burmese State, I hereby proclaim that I will rule impartially over Burmese, Shanese and Karennians alike in accordance with the highest sense of justice."

ADMIRAL NOMAGUCHI DIES

Was Former Member of Supreme War Council

Admiral Kaneo Nomaguchi, retired, died of illness at his Meguro home Saturday at the age of 78. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall Tuesday. He hailed from Kagoshima Prefecture. During 34 years after his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1886 to 1920, when he was promoted to full admiral, he held many key navy positions: the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Director of the Kure Arsenal, Principal of the Naval Staff College, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Third Fleet, Director-General of the Naval Education Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and a member of the Supreme War Council.

CHINESE PUPILS VOW TO FIGHT FOR E. ASIA

Students Lay Special Stress on Eradication of Anglo-American Hedonism

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 24.—Expressing their adamant determination to assist in the sacred task of constructing Greater East Asia with the "Japanese brain and Chinese heart," a group of Chinese students now studying in Japan said, in a joint letter to the Central China Daily News, that they will give their all to the common cause of East Asia.

These students laid special stress on the importance of immediately eliminating all lingering traces of hedonism characteristic of Anglo-American life.

Hedonism they said, is one of the great impediments to the rehabilitation of China. They also advocated expediency in encouraging women to study home economics as a measure to strengthen the home front.

The Chinese students voiced their hope that better treatment be accorded public servants, police officers and educators so that they will be able to contribute fully to the gigantic undertaking of building a new China.

GOEBBELS PRAISES BERLINERS' MORALE

Large-Scale Reconstruction Orders Already Issued; Predicts Better City

Domei

BERLIN, December 24.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, in a Christmas message to the population of Berlin, said: "Even foreign countries must admit that the war morale of the people of Berlin was rather hardened than weakened through the terror raids made by enemy sky Huns; neutral countries are full of praise for the courageous conduct of Berlin's men and women."

Dr. Goebbels, then, for the first time touched upon the plans for the reconstruction of Berlin now under consideration, saying:

"The damages done to the city bring deep sorrow but I know that we can repair them within a relatively short time after winning a victorious peace."

"A new Reich capital—grand, mighty, and beautiful—will rise from the ruins of the destroyed districts. Orders have already been given to work out plans for large-scale reconstruction immediately after our victory is won.

"The ruins now lying in the streets will then disappear rapidly; however, the glory and honor which the population of Berlin earned and will earn in the future during enemy raids will be ever-lasting."

HONGKONG OBSERVES FALL ANNIVERSARY

Indians Hold Flag Parade To Mark Day

Domei

HONGKONG, December 25.—A solemn service commemorating the second anniversary of the rebirth of Hongkong following its occupation by the Japanese Forces was held at the ground in front of the Gendarmerie Office at 12:30 p.m. today. The function was attended by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, military and civil authorities, representatives of Japanese and Chinese residents and many others.

Various events, including an amateur sumo wrestling tournament, open air military band and others, were held.

The Hongkong branch of the Indian Independence League held a grand rally, which was followed by an impressive flag procession. The Indian residents expressed their congratulations on the memorable day and their firm determination to annihilate America and Britain.

Furious Air Battle Over Rabaul Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

ville Island have been completed.

With the enemy pushing forward air bases with a view to an encirclement of New Britain Island, it is easy to imagine the fierceness of air duels hereafter.

However, with the mastery of the air over Rabaul firmly in our hands, the enemy must expect unprecedented difficulties in his air raid attempts.

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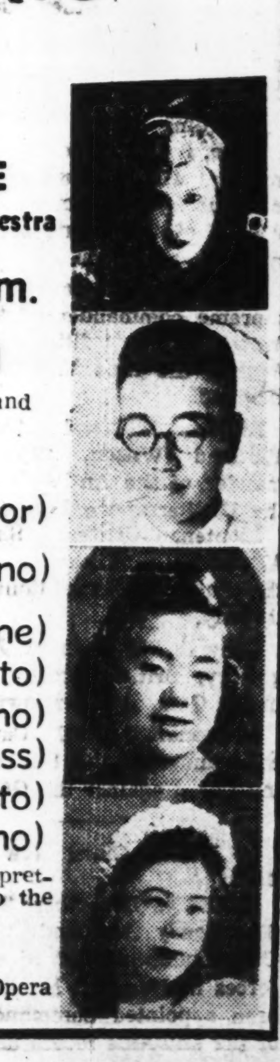

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Mme. Rosario {Haruko Mori / Koshiji Takahashi} (Soprano)
Joaquin Navarro — Kiyoshi Takagi (Baritone)
Leopolda — — — — — — Fumiko Yotsuya (Alto)
Mary — — — — — — — — Haruko Mori (Soprano)
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U.S. CHINA AIR FORCE AIMING TO HIT JAPAN

Captured Chinese Airman Describes Conditions Existing in Chennault's Command

The American air force in China appeared over Taiwan on November 25, thereby going beyond a cruising radius of 2,000 kilometers, says a Canton dispatch dated December 22 to the Yomiuri Hochi.

The daringness of the feat and the resolution with which it was done are enough to show that in the warfare it is engaging in on the China continent the American air force in China has an eye on the Japanese mainland.

On the continent the American air force is active at all times. It raids cities and towns in the occupied areas at night. It is paying attention almost continuously to North French Indo-China, the entire coast of South China, and shipping in the Yangtze River. There is something about these movements of the American air force that suggests that there is some foundation for the report spread by the enemy that there has recently been a strengthening of the air route connecting Tinsukia in India and Kunming to permit the route to bear twice as much traffic in planes and war materials as it had done.

Due note must be taken of these activities of the American air force in China which may be regarded as preparatory to a raid on the Japanese mainland on which it is intent in spite of the fact that its chances are diminishing with each defeat suffered by it at the hands of Japanese airmen.

Chennault Quoted

A U.P. correspondent in Chungking in his dispatch dated December 14 quotes Major-General Chennault, Commander of the American air force in China, as follows:

"Our hostile operations are plain and convenient, compared with the operations which are in progress in the South Pacific and Burma and which are striking at the extreme end of Japan's life line. Yet they are inflicting fatal wounds to the enemy in the lower part of the abdomen. The air raids on Taiwan and the bombings of enemy shipping around the continent are thrusts at the vital part of them, and they are proving effective. The fate of Japan is in our hands."

A quality of resoluteness has now been got by the megalomania of the enemy Commander Chennault who has expanded the volunteer air force maintained by America in China into a regular air corps in less than a year and who has cheated Chiang Kai-shek into placing the Chungking air force under American officers.

A Chinese airman who was of the first party of Chinese to be sent to America to study aviation, and who was an officer of the ground crews in the Kweilin air battalion before he surrendered, spoke as follows about the state of things in the American air force in China:

"The Chungking air force which has abruptly been incorporated in the American air force has many things to complain of. The Chungking airmen are disappointed over the American fliers in China. The fights in which they have been engaged have shown them much less skillful than they want their Chinese colleagues to think them to be. As for American-made planes, we have learned by experience that they are not so efficient as they are generally supposed to be. The conceited and vainglorious American airmen are engrossed in the study of plans for an air attack on the Japanese mainland.

Motive of Enemy

"The motive of the American air force in China in the operations is to cut off Japan's lines of communication with the South and the continent and also to cause demoralization. The American airmen studiously avoid flying over cities and towns which they perceive to be Japanese bases. They make a point of attacking defenseless cities and towns and transports not escorted by warships.

"These American airmen are caught up with by Japanese planes whenever they go into action, and usually most of them fail to return.

"The communiques on the activities of the American air force invariably claim that heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy, and they end by stressing that all the planes returned. At first these communiques were issued by the headquarters of Chennault. Some time ago it was arranged for these communiques to come in the name of the press attache of the British embassy after the fraudulent nature of the communiques had been bared.

"The Americans are spreading exaggerated reports about the efficiency of P-51's which made their first appearance in the skies of the continent on December 1. They were piloted by student airmen. This is why the planes gained only very small results. The P-40's are more popular with the Chungking military committee than the P-51's.

"Among the equipment-men at the Kweilin airfield are many foreigners, and the air unit at the field looks like a foreign unit. The men of the unit are not disciplined, and are lost to the sense of morality. The officers and men have quarters in the barracks, and strict are the limitations imposed upon their going out of their quarters. The officers can go out three times a week, the sub-officers two times, and the men once. These limitations are necessary in order to keep social diseases from the barracks. Chennault has laid down four precepts for the men under him to observe. The first is 'Elimination of social diseases', the second 'Thorough bombing of the Japanese mainland,' the third 'Collaboration of the allied forces' and the fourth 'loyalty and obedience to the authorities.'"

Prince Konoye to Head New Body To Consolidate Sino-Nippon Ties

Breaking Long Silence, Former Prime Minister to Take Active Part in Propelling Principles of Greater East Asia Declaration

A Japan-China Society with Prince Fumimaro Konoye, ex-Prime Minister, as president, is scheduled to be inaugurated toward the end of January.

Ever since Prince Konoye resigned with his third Cabinet more than two years ago, he had kept away from the limelight of public attention. After this long period of silence, the former Prime Minister is to return as the head of a new Asiatic revival movement in the form of a Japan-China Society.

In the December issue of "China," organ of the Toa Dobun Kai of which he is president, he expressed his views on the purpose of the Sino-Japanese alliance and the Greater East Asia Declaration in an article entitled: "On the Greater East Asia Declaration." In it he says:

"It is Japan and China that form the pivotal center of Greater East Asia. The tendencies in these two countries have the greatest bearing on the destiny of Greater East Asia as a whole. The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance laid down the common mission of the two nations preceding the Greater East Asia Declaration.

"We shall strive to understand to the full and carry out in the concrete the principles set forth in the Greater East Asia Declaration and the provisions of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, hoping that the great spirit of East Asia construction would permeate the life of the 1,000,000,000 people of the region and develop into a grand movement."

The article attracted much attention as the Prince was Prime Minister at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair and author of the three principle statements that opened up a new era in relations between Japan and China. Before he penned this article, however, he had already begun preparations to establish a Japan-China Society as an organization for furthering understanding between the two countries on the basis of the Wang Ching-wei's principle of living or dying together.

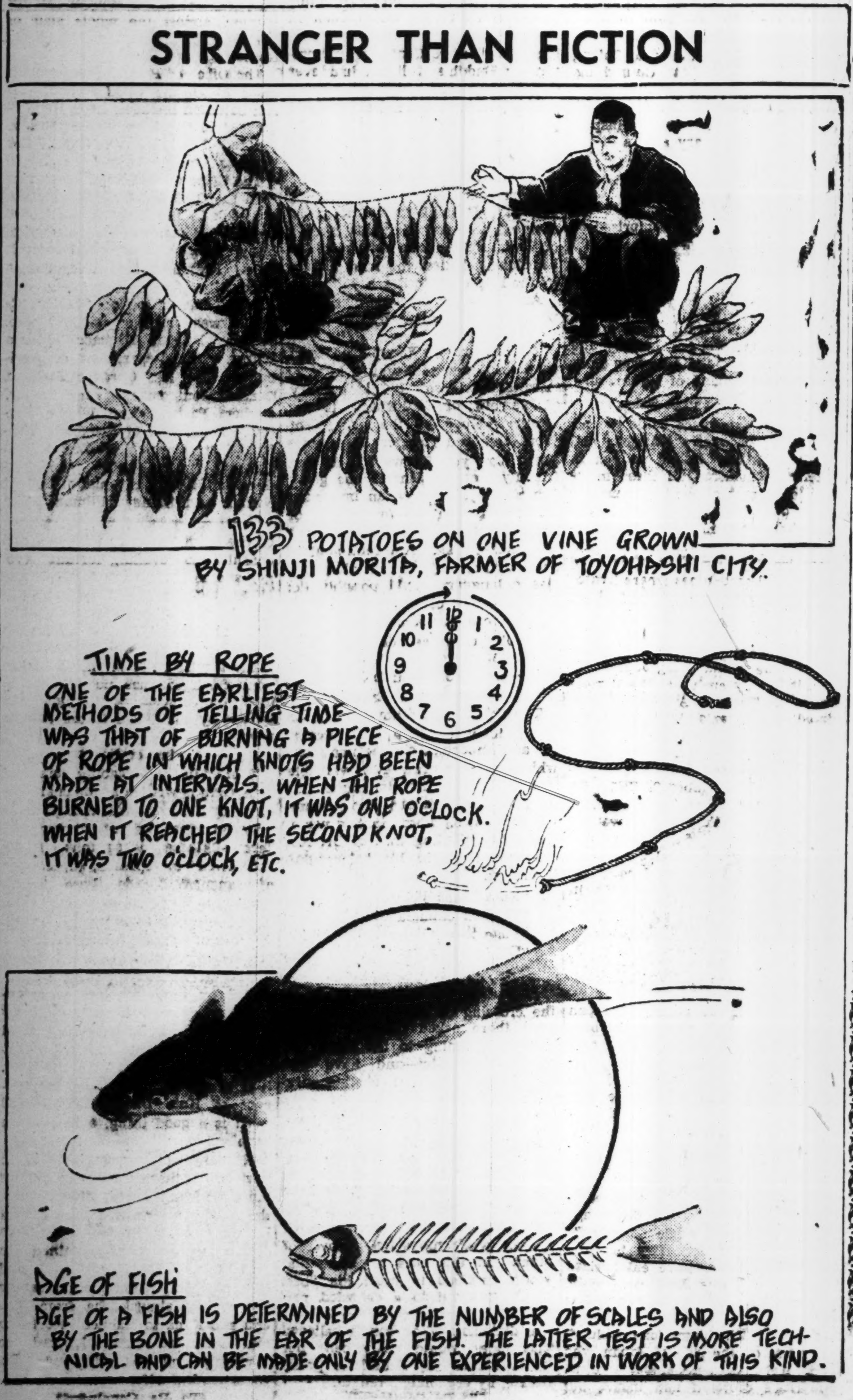
It is the aim of the Society to assure the moral achievement of the principles laid down in the Greater East Asia Declaration and the Sino-Japanese Alliance and toward that end the Governments of Japan and China are to give it positive support and aid.

Prince Konoye will be president of the organization, with General Nobuyuki Abe, General Sadao Araki, Ryutaro Nagai and other notables filling appropriate posts.

A considerable number of distinguished Chinese are expected also to join. As a juridical person the Society will have the backing of the two Governments and at the same time accept donations from Japanese and Chinese friends of the cause. The fund thus raised is expected to amount to ¥10,000,000. A certain mansion in Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and the Gajoen in Meguro are respectively to house the Society headquarters and the Guest Hall of the Society.

Admiral Okada Dies

Rear-Admiral Shunichi Okada, retired, died at his Setagaya home Saturday. He was 57 years old. Once he served in the Navy General Staff. After his retirement from active service he was appointed adviser to the Japan Special Steel Company, which post he had held until his death.


STRANGER THAN FICTION
133 POTATOES ON ONE VINE GROWN BY SHINJI MORITA, FARMER OF TOYOHASHI CITY.
TIME BY ROPE
ONE OF THE EARLIEST METHODS OF TELLING TIME WAS THAT OF BURNING A PIECE OF ROPE IN WHICH KNOTS HAD BEEN MADE AT INTERVALS. WHEN THE ROPE BURNED TO ONE KNOT, IT WAS ONE O'CLOCK. WHEN IT REACHED THE SECOND KNOT, IT WAS TWO O'CLOCK, ETC.
AGE OF FISH
AGE OF A FISH IS DETERMINED BY THE NUMBER OF SCALES AND ALSO BY THE BONE IN THE EAR OF THE FISH. THE LATTER TEST IS MORE TECHNICAL AND CAN BE MADE ONLY BY ONE EXPERIENCED IN WORK OF THIS KIND.

U.S. TRYING TO FILCH AUSTRALIAN WEALTH

Aussie's Contribution to War Not Recognized by Anglo-Americans

Domei

LISBON, December 24.—Domeistic unrest and insecurity due to the shortage of manpower, now confronts Australia which, as the foremost base in the Pacific area, is playing a vital role in the prosecution of anti-Axis operations, according to reports reaching here. It must be on constant guard against the sinister American machinations to wrest the country from British hands. The insincere attitude of the Anglo-Amricans who are trying to utilize this country for their own convenience while at the same time exclude it from important conferences is, no doubt, aggravating the people's distrust and animosity against both America and Britain.

Upon his return to Canberra on December 3, after having conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia announced that the anti-Axis forces must discard their defensive strategy in favor of the offensive. He appealed to the Australians to exert further efforts, stating that a protracted war was before them. He thus admitted the undeniable fact that there is no short cut to victory. Stating that the change of strategy from the defensive to the offensive must be made by surmounting numerous obstacles. Curtin declared that a change in the government policy in accordance with the wartime structure, was imminent. His address being the first important one since his reelection as Prime Minister, attracted considerable attention.

On December 6, commemorating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Curtin again reiterated that the war would be a protracted one. He brought home to the people the vital necessity for further strengthening the wartime structure and of developing the country's natural resources.

Manpower Shortage Acute

According to the government policy, the Cabinet on December 8 drafted a plan for the further mobilization of manpower as well as for the effective control of trades so as to prohibit undue profiteering. The plan also contained measures for tightening the government control on the airline service and railroad transportation facilities. This plan in the form of a bill was immediately submitted to the House of Representatives.

Australia, in a desperate attempt to launch an offensive against Japan, is now concentrating its total strength on the augmentation of the fighting forces. In this connection Australia confronts the inevitable problem of the shortage of necessary hands. At present 1,181,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44 are engaged in wartime industries. While 858,000 are enlisted in military service, in the army, navy, or air. As is obvious, the mobilization of manpower has reached the maximum with two-thirds of the men having already been mobilized. In order to increase production, laborers must either be transferred from non-urgent industries to the munition industry, or they must be provided by the army.

In line with the government policy decided upon in October of this year, a considerable number of laborers has been transferred from peace-time industries. Thus, the manufacture of munitions and the increased production of foodstuffs must be realized at the sacrifice of non-urgent industries. Today only a small number of youths are engaged in ordinary industries. Women below the age of 45 are also being mobilized for the munitions industry.

In view of the urgent necessity of increasing the foodstuff production, Australia has stopped manufacturing tanks and armored cars with the intention of importing them from the United States. Thus, the manpower hitherto used in manufacturing arms has been transferred to other industries such as the construction of merchantmen, small vessels, agricultural equipment, locomotives, freighters, accessories for automobiles, etc. The demand for more hands has increased together with the urgent demand for foodstuffs to feed the large number of American troops now stationed in the country.

The inevitability of shifting soldiers to agricultural fields was admitted by Sir Neville Pearson and Samuel Storey who recently travelled through Australia. Stressing the importance of increasing the foodstuff production, these two members of the House of Commons, representing the Conservative Party, declared that Australia is faced with the great problem of supplying foodstuffs to the anti-Axis troops garrisoned in the country, and that it could best serve the anti-Axis camp by further bolstering industrial activities, particularly in the agricultural field. The production of foodstuffs is a prerequisite for the further conduct of anti-Axis operations.

Australian Help Ignored

The Anglo-American superiority complex which was so clearly revealed in their attitude toward Australia, relegating the latter to the minor status of a foodstuff supplier, has been bitterly criticized by the people. The dissatisfaction of the Australians toward the Anglo-Americans for excluding their country from participating in the Cairo Conference was unanimously expressed by the Australian press. In this connection, the Melbourne Age declared, "Prime Minister Curtin was, no doubt, well informed about the Cairo Conference. However, in view of Australia's strategic position in the Pacific and its participation in the prosecution of the war, the Australian military and political delegates should have been invited to the Conference."

The Melbourne Herald opined, "It is more than absured that Australia, which is now launching most active operations in the Southwest Pacific, did not participate in the Cairo Conference. The fact that General MacArthur was not invited to the Quebec Conference caused a furor in the country, but the absence of MacArthur at the Cairo Conference will be more bitterly criticized. The anti-Axis nations must be well aware that the decision reached at the Cairo Conference will have a serious effect on Australia which not only occupies an important strategic position, but is also of vital importance in the production of war materials and foodstuffs."

Thus, the Australian press openly revealed the people's disgust toward the condescending attitude of the Anglo-American powers. It is most probable that if its contribution to the anti-Axis camp is not recognized, Australia, which is suffering from the shortage of daily necessities, will take some drastic action, should the domestic situation become any worse.

U.S. Robbing Britain

Already the shortage of daily necessities is acute in the country, with practically no means of acquiring wine, tobacco, and vegetables, as has been disclosed by a certain correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. It is further reported that housewives must pay absurd prices for vegetables. The shortage of fuel has also become acute due to frequent strikes. With the approach of winter the people are forced to go without coal due to the scanty amount of fuel distributed among the people.

Harboring greedy ambitions toward British territories, the United States is apparently launching military and economic maneuvers in Australia. This American ambition was revealed by the globe-trotting Senators who recently returned from an inspection tour. They declared that America should monopolize all bases in the Solomons and other islands of the Southwest Pacific. This revealing remark of the senators undoubtedly aggravated the feeling between America and Britain.

Australia is obviously guarding itself against America's ambition. In this connection the Sydney Sun stated, "It is ludicrous on the part of the Americans to think of the transfer of British territories in the Pacific to the United States. Australia must further tighten its defense in the Pacific."

In anticipation of America's ambition in Australia, Australian Treasurer Joseph Chiefly declared, "Should America demand special economic privileges on the ground that it is giving great support in the Pacific operations, I will reply that Australia recognizes the fact that it owes a great deal to America for the latter's contribution to the prosecution of the Pacific campaign. We will exert our utmost to repay the debt. However, Australia must first serve the British Empire. The prestige of the British Empire must be maintained."

Australia thus manifested its determination to stem the invasion of the Americans into the country. However, since Australia is situated closer to the American continent than to England, America will, no doubt, scheme to extend its greedy hands to Australia. The fact that MacArthur is an American attests to the superior position now occupied by the United States in the Pacific area.

To cope with the American political machinations in Australia, Britain recently decided to dispatch the Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of the King, to Australia as Governor-General replacing Lord Alexander Gowrie. The Duke is expected to assume his new post sometime in January next year The bitter feeling between America and Britain have thus become intensified. Both countries are keeping close watch on every move of the Australian Government.

JAVA CITIES SUCCESSFUL IN STAMPING OUT PLAGUE

Double Bamboo Walls Are Torn Down and Vaccinations Carried Out Regularly

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 24.—Measures aiming at the extermination of plague, adopted a year ago, have proved such a success that there has been no case of plague within the past 10 months in the town of Tjiandjoer in Bogor Province, it was disclosed today.

It is recalled that during last year, nine cases of this pestilence were reported, when the town authorities immediately started an energetic campaign to stamp out the plague.

All houses having double bamboo walls were broken down, while clearings and vaccinations were carried out regularly. The health authorities of the town asserted that it can safely be said that Tjiandjoer is perfectly free from plague.

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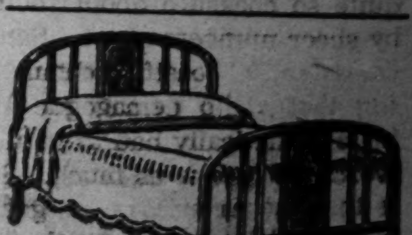
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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1943

Seversky's Warning

Every so often someone in the United States or Britain with his own special horn to toot or with a particular complaint to make happens to pierce the heavy clouds of censorship to reveal at least a part of the truth. Some of these persons represent disgruntled cliques who are out to forward their own interests by revealing some sensational fact; others are genuine patriots who deplore the blundering, hypocritical policies of their national leaders.

To which of these groups Alexander P. Seversky belongs is of little or no concern to us, but it is noteworthy that this Russian-born transplanted American air expert should be severely critical of the present American island-to-island counter-offensive in the Pacific area. It is significant, too, that Seversky should look upon the current American operations in the Gilberts' sector as of virtually no real value when considered from the strategic picture as a whole.

Seversky's assertions, which were carried recently in an article contributed to the Argentine journal La Prensa, take on added significance when one considers the desperate boasts of the American leaders concerning the Pacific fighting and the concerted blasts of highly-geared propaganda emanating from Washington. Seversky, it is to be noted, took no pains in his article to hide the fact that the recent American operations have been costly, cumbersome affairs involving huge task forces comprised of large numbers of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, tens of thousands of infantrymen and hundreds upon hundreds of frontline planes in an attack upon even one small minor advance Japanese base manned only by a few thousand Japanese troops. What he said in his La Prensa article has been amply borne out by the overwhelming, bloody sacrifices made by the American forces in recent battles in the Pacific, losses so heavy and disastrous that they have already been partially admitted by the American authorities.

In fact, the bitter storm of criticism now being directed at the American military officials for their stupid "miscalculations" in the Pacific is the direct outcome of the crushing losses suffered by the American forces. Seversky is not alone by any means in his attacks on the way the American authorities are handling this war.

It is only natural that Seversky should have gone one step further and warned that the American forces would encounter ever increasing opposition, suffer ever growing losses, as the fighting continued. Seversky declared that Japan's land-based aircraft operating from the main bastions of defense would inevitably bring the American forces to a standstill, with their losses becoming altogether too prohibitively large to permit of any attempts at further advance. And this, too, is a perfectly logical prediction to make, especially in view of the disasters currently being suffered by the Americans. If the Americans are now forced to mobilize such vast armaments and such huge forces of men to attack Japan's outposts, then how much greater will their forces have to be to launch attacks on the main bases? And if the American losses are even now of such tremendous proportions, how great will their losses be in the future?

Several things stand out very clearly at this stage. One of them is that the Americans are beginning to realize that they have a long, difficult, costly task ahead of them in the Pacific war, with their losses constantly increasing in geometrical progression as they advance. Another is that they are not quite so cocksure about their ability to win by sheer numbers alone. Some of their most consistently boastful commentators, including that radio demagogue William Winter, have pathetically had to swallow their earlier words and admit as much. Still another fact is that the Americans are gaining an increasingly healthy respect for the dauntless, heroic and gallant fighting spirit and ability of the Japanese Forces. Even the enemy reporters have been moved to give due tribute to the Japanese soldiers, airmen and sailors who have reached the supreme heights of heroism in the Pacific fighting. The statements of Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegrift, newly-installed Commander of the Marine Corps, that "there is no royal road to Tokyo" and that "there aren't any foxholes offshore" just about sum up the current attitude of responsible American leaders. In making his warnings, Seversky has the support of a growing number of military men, reporters and others directly connected with the business of fighting.

Every strategic advantage lies with Japan, and Seversky and the rest of the more honest of the Americans know and admit this. Even their fond belief that their productive superiority would be the decisive factor in determining the outcome of this war is slowly but steadily being shattered in the face of rapidly mounting losses. But among the Japanese Forces, among the fighting forces and peoples of Greater East Asia, the situation is entirely the opposite. Here there is serene confidence in final victory, a glowing determination that nothing shall stop the forward march of liberation, construction and progress, a firm, unshatterable belief and faith in our total and united strength.

Morning at Kozan

The sun was rising over Mount Akagi. At four o'clock I rose and looked out. The mountain looked dim, and the morning mist trailed over the valley like ocean waves. The sleepy crowing of a cock was heard, but no smoke rose from the roofs of the sleeping village. A grey aureole shone out above Akagi, and the sun rose from behind the mountain-top; its golden rays shot through the morning mist in the valley, blotting it out, and filling the grey hills with a transparent radiance, like the quickening spirit instilled into man's soul.

Akagi was shrouded in violet light. Komochi and Onoko's blue outlines were veiled in green. The more distant mountains were dim and faint, and the valleys at their feet still slept in the morning mist.

The sun mounted high in the sky, making the space between Akagi and the cedar forest like a valley of light, turning the dark cedars to purple and the slender larches to emerald touched with gold.

Each line and ridge of Onoko and Komochi were revealed like a dream, gradually growing clearer to view. When the boundary between shining peak and blue valley had become distinct, the haze curling round the foot of the mountains dispersed, and forests and houses appeared.

The town of Ikao was filled with sunlight. Smoke rose from the houses, and everywhere was heard the song of birds rejoicing. Looking toward the mountains, I saw that even those ten or twenty ri away were welcoming the eastern sun. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

Morning Frost

I love the frost because of its extreme purity and because it is the forerunner of fine weather. The morning sun shining on the white frost is a very beautiful sight.

One morning in the latter part of December I was walking through Ofuna and Totsuka. It was a heavy frost such as is rarely seen making the farms and fields appear covered with snow; even the ever-green trees and bamboo-thicket were all white.

The eastern sky turned to gold, and the glorious morning sun appeared above the horizon. Golden rays of light lit up house and field. The frost, glittering like crystal in the sunlight, was a deep purple in shadow.

Houses, bushes, straw-stacks and even the stubble in the fields were all touched with white or purple; the frost still shone faintly in the shadow.

The whole earth had turned to violet and crystal. A farmer was burning straw in one of the frosty fields. The blue smoke rose like mist veiling the sun as it spread. The cloud of smoke grew thicker, changing from grey to blue.

The whole scene pleased me, and I felt I loved winter frost. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

December 26, 1942

Indicative of the ever-worsening situation in India, an anti-British demonstration was once again carried out by the India National Congress in Ahmedabad, the center of the spinning industry of Bombay Province. The demonstration finally developed into an armed clash when the Indians stoned the policemen who, in turn, fired upon the demonstrators causing many casualties.

* * *

British authorities in Calcutta are vainly striving to check the surging tide of citizens evacuating the city, owing to the recent air raid by the Imperial Japanese Air Forces. Leaflets dropped by the raiding Japanese air squadron advising Indian citizens to find shelter elsewhere also is helping to aggravate the situation.

* * *

Great distress prevails in Puerto Rico in consequence of the war, for more than half of the whole able-bodied population of the island is unemployed. Due to a severe shortage of foodstuffs, neither rice nor beans can be obtained, while the price of meat is prohibitive. Not even quinine is available, despite its vital importance to the inhabitants of a tropical country.

* * *

The shortage of labor and inclement weather are affecting this year's cotton crop in the United States. The cotton crop in November, for instance, was 347,000 bales below figures for the preceding year.

* * *

Owing to a scarcity of rubber throughout the British Empire resulting from the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies and Malay, settlers in northern Rhodesia have for some time past attempted to plant rubber in that colony. All efforts to date have met with complete failure.

American Tragedies

Coercive Attitude of United States Was Cogent Reason for Driving Japan Into War

By RETSU KIYOSAWA
(From the Oriental Economist)

Part II

It is true that Roosevelt's foreign policy itself foreshadowed a war right from the outset. It is equally true that no war loomed into the horizon during his first two terms of office. If he had retired after the second term and the Republicans or some other of the Democrats had formed a new government, the United States would have found an opportunity of pausing to reconsider where Roosevelt's policy would lead. The new government might have flung its predecessor's policy to the winds, keeping America out of the war for some time at least. The fact of Roosevelt's being elected president for a third term was, then, without doubt an American tragedy and consequently, a world tragedy.

The tragedy of diplomacy enacted on the eve of the War of Greater East Asia was made possible only because America played the leading part in the whole drama. Britain's position in East Asia had continued to recede since the Washington conference of 1922. This was reflected when the Anglo-Japanese alliance was abrogated at the instigation of the United States. As the situation in Europe went from bad to worse, Britain's part in Asia retrogressed to an increasing degree. By the summer of 1941 Britain had completely gone off the stage, insofar as negotiations with Japan were concerned, leaving America alone on the scene.

Clarifies Situation

The following passage from Peace and War, already referred to, throws light upon this situation: "During the August 1941 conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain the situation in the Far East was discussed, and it was agreed that the United States and Britain should take parallel action in warning Japan against new moves of aggression. It was agreed also that the United States should continue its conversations with the Japanese Government and by such means offer Japan a reasonable and just alternative to the course upon which that country was embarked."

The implication is that Britain acknowledged America's free hand in East Asia as the price for the assistance she obtained for the prosecution of the European war. This was exactly the opposite of what Britain did in the late 19th century when John Hay proposed the Open Door policy. At that time the American foreign policy aimed at checking Russian and German activities in East Asia by insisting on the open door of China and preserving the territorial integrity of China and by the occupation of the Philippines—this at the price of Britain's withdrawal from the Caribbean Sea. Political bartering has traditionally characterized the foreign policy of Great Britain.

But to return, when Britain quitted the stage, the drama of diplomacy on the Pacific stage passed into the hands of amateurs. From that time diplomacy degenerated, as far as America was concerned, into indulgences in a game of idealism. Secretary of State Hull persistently demanded that Japan should clarify her views on the four principles of which America made a fetish. The four principles were: (1) respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each and all nations; (2) support of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries; (3) support of the principle of equality, including equality of commercial opportunity; and (4) non-disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific except as the status quo may be altered by peaceful means.

Principles Are Sweeping

These four principles are indeed sweeping. None of them would have been acceptable without detailed information or conditional understanding. Take, for instance, the first principle of respecting territorial integrity. With all its applicability to a country like China of the time, it is highly doubtful whether it can be applied to "each and all nations." Take, again, the second principle of non-interference; it would indeed be surprising if the United States should resort to an economic blockade or other measures of pressure against say, Argentina, on the ground that that country was unwilling to do America's bidding. What about the third principle of equality? Should it not be applied to the immigration or racial problems in America? Did it propose equal treatment for all peoples or for the aliens only? Was it meant that the British and the Indians, the whites and blacks, were to be treated on a footing of equality. Respecting the fourth principle of non-disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific, should this not be retroactive to the Pacific area prior to the incursions of Britain and America? If the status quo is to be altered in the future, when and how would the "have" nations and the "have nots" be readjusted. America insisting on the status quo took the absurd position of a freebooter claiming his right to the spoils in his hands. How could a lasting peace be possible upon such a condition? All these and other questions must rise to any mind, especially to statesmen of any worth. If American statesmanship was capable only of shallow interpretation, that is no reason to think that others should be likewise.

And yet, the American Government demanded an outright answer from the Japanese Government on these principles. The American Government also demanded Japan's explanation regarding the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy; the stationing of armed forces in Chinese territory; and the problem of indiscriminate commerce. In conducting negotiations on these questions America clearly committed two errors. First, she took coercive measures and assumed an overbearing attitude. Second, America, negative in purpose and intention, refused to admit Japan's standpoint.

The coercive attitude America took in the conduct of her foreign policy constituted the most cogent reason for driving Japan into war. In the course of Japanese-American conversations, the United States took three distinct lines to protect herself—the encirclement policy including aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, economic sanction against Japan, and strengthening of her own defense. On July 26, 1939, America suddenly notified Japan of her intentions of abrogating the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. On September 26, 1940, one day before the conclusion of the alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. Washington banned the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan, and on July 25, 1941, she went so far as to freeze Japan's assets in America, thereby putting an end to trade between the two countries. Similar commercial embargoes against Japan were enforced under American direction by countries forming a cordon around the Japanese Empire. On July 26, 1941, the British Government declared the freezing of Japanese funds in the British Empire. The government of the Netherlands followed suit.

Meanwhile, the United States gave increasing indications of her preparedness for war. On July 19, 1941, Owen Lattimore, selected by Roosevelt himself as an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, arrived at Chungking. Grady, of the President Steamship Line, and Brigadier-General Magruder left America in August to inspect economic and military affairs in the Pacific regions. Nor did they fail to extend their trips to Chungking. The importance attached to their tours may be seen from the fact that the Grady party alone comprised 50 men, of whom 30 were army and navy officers. About that time America, Britain and the Chungking regime held a conference at Manila and next at Hongkong. The Philippine army was organized on a war footing toward the end of July and was enrolled into the American army under the command of MacArthur.

Expected Japan to Submit

All these took place while the negotiations between America and Japan went on. Public opinion in America considered all these measures to be part of the war game already on. This is patent from the fact that "shooting war" was differentiated from war in a broad sense by the New York Times and commercial embargoes where treated under the heading of "White War" and the subtitle of "And War in Earnest," by the same journal about this time. The United States expected that she would bring Japan into submission by such warlike demonstrations. That the American policy aimed at Japan's bankruptcy by means of economic pressure is clear from the warning which American Ambassador Grew gave to his government on November 3, 1941. On this point, Peace and War records as follows: "He (Grew warned against acceptance of any theory that the weakening and final exhaustion of Japanese financial and economic resources would result shortly in Japan's collapse as a militarist nation . . . Events so far, he said, had given no support for the view that war in the Far East could best be averted by imposition of commercial embargoes. He said that considering the temper of the people of Japan it was dangerously uncertain to base United States policy on a view that imposition of progressive and rigorous economic measures could probably avert war; that it was the view of the Embassy that war would not be averted by such a course. The Ambassador said that it was his purpose to insure against the United States becoming involved in war with Japan through any misconception of Japanese capacity to plunge into a 'suicidal struggle' with us."

It was hardly necessary for Ambassador Grew to have emphasized the temper of the Japanese people. For what nation in world history has ever yielded to pressure brought to bear on it? The blame for the blunder is not on the side of Japan who took steps of self-defense against America's coercion and insult, but on the shoulders of American amateur diplomats who wrongly believed that Japan would easily bend her knees before the American policy backed by economic strength.

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

'Koto Dama'

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

You would be angry if you were called a knave and pleased if you were called an angel. Why? Because, it will be said, your self conceit is harmed in the first case and your vanity flattered in the second. Surely, there is more reason than that. Every person with the least power of ratiocination knows or thinks he knows that no epithet, be it good or bad, will ever make the one really good or bad, so that neither compliment nor abuse can do us any essential benefit or injury. For all that, however, no one is glad when he is called a fool, or angry when he is called a wise person.

The Japanese feels in the heart of his heart that Word has a soul—that it is in itself a wondrous mystic power. Like most other creatures and creations between heaven and earth, Word emanating from the heart of man and through his lips, possesses an invisible soul, which, according to its goodness or badness, is capable of exerting a beneficial or malevolent influence. Such is the idea contained in the ancient phrase Koto Dama (word-soul), "koto" being the same as the present-day "kotoba" and "dama" a short form of "tamashii." If a good word is uttered for you, it is in itself a benefit done you which well deserves your grateful thanks; if conversely a bad word is pronounced on you you may justly be wroth with its author, and at the worst may, knock him down as an enemy—because the word according to the idea of Koto Dama will have a calamitous spell on your life or character.

Manyo Poems

A similar idea exists in almost every country, among almost every tribe. But you know of no other civilized nation in which this concept of Koto Dama has exerted so universal and so potent an influence as it has in Japan—in moulding the ethical or moral character of the people. It is a key to the unveiling of the Japanese Way of Thinking. For it is one of the oldest and purest native ideas which have guided the thought life of this country from generation to generation down to this day, and its origin was hidden in the haze of immemorial antiquity, long, long before Confucian philosophy or Buddhist religion had ever invaded this country.

This phrase occurs at least in three poems of Manyoshu. One of them, by Yamanoye no Okura, is found in a nagauta (long song), sent to a superior person bound on a culture-mission to China, in the following context. "It has been said from the divine age of gods that this country of Yamato is the land beloved of the beneficient deities, the land blessed by the help of Koto Dama. . ."

Another poem containing this phrase is a tanka by Hitomaro which reads:

"Shikishima no Yamato no kuni wa Koto Dama no tasukuru kuni zo masakiku arikoso" ("This country of Yamato of Shikishima is the country helped by the power of Word-Soul, and therefore I say unto you: May you farewell.") It is a friendly message sent to one going a perilous journey or an important mission, and in the few words of farewell herein said Hitomaro has breathed the sincerest sentiment of good wishes anyone wielding the classic language could possibly do: This is the country of gods in which word has a soul and helps, and fully convinced of this truth I speak these words, Masakiku Arikoso—prosperous you be!

Voice of the Street

The third poem I am quoting below is imbued with a very interesting and important significance from which we may draw even valuable instructions. There is much difference of opinion as to the pronunciation of some words in this verse, and I am adopting that of Dr. Konosu set forth in his "Manyoshu Zenshaku."

"Koto Dama no
"Yaso ni chimata ni
"Yuge to-o
"Ura masa ni noru
"Imo ni awamu yoshi"

(The souls of words abounding at the crossing of eighty pathways, I have there asked my evening-fortune by listening to the words of chance passers-by—and have got this happy oracle, I shall surely meet my lover.)

This verse throws much light on the habits and thoughts of our ancient forebears. They evidently had many devices to tell their own fortunes, one of them being, as here shown, to go out to a busy thoroughfare and hear the chance remark spoken by strangers under cover of night. In this case a sentimental youth, anxious to meet his "best girl," goes out to a crowded part of the town (yaso no chimata) and consults his "evening fortune" (yuge) and is made exceedingly happy by getting the "right oracle" (uramasa) which pronounces (noru) "Imo ni awamu yoshi" (that I shall meet my lover). In like manner many a wise ruler of this land has gone forth to yaso no chimata to hear the oracles of the gods as spoken by the voices of the unseen masses.

Thing or Soul?

"Koto," in the foregoing verses of Manyoshu is written in the character meaning "thing," and though it is only an instance of "borrowed" term—Chinese ideographs freely "borrowed" to represent the sounds of Japanese words—there is no reason to deny that "thing" and "word' may be synonymously used. The term "yo-goto" occurring in the famous tanka of Yakamochi, forming the last of Manyo poems, is interpreted by some scholars as meaning merely "good things" or "lucky events," but by others as "good word," "auspicious token," "congratulatory message," or the like. It is in the very nature of the concept of Koto Dama that a good word is a good thing, a blessing, a benefaction.

If mere words may be said to have souls, those uttered by deities must be fraught with divine souls, the meaning of which men cannot be too zealous in seeking. Such divine words are contained in ancient writings like Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, whose significances our great Kokugakusha from Keichu and Kada to Mabuchi, Norinaga and Atsutane have labored so earnestly and so lovingly to discover and clarify.

(To Be Concluded)

News Behind the News

Scalping of the Latter-Day New Dealers

By MASAO DODO

Editor's note:—This is the last in the current series of six articles by Masao Dodo on America's wartime political casualties.

The kaleidoscope of America's wartime political casualty list is almost inexhaustible in its manifold significance. The list is now large enough to be called a legion rostrum. Even a cursory examination of that rostrum reveals the fact that the men and women on the casualty list fall roughly under a certain category, which I might characterize as "the Latter-Day New Dealers." And by that virtue, their resignations signify the passing of an age. In that sense, the phenomen links up with one, at least, of the largest aspects of the war.

At a recent gathering of a small group of Tokyo's research-minded intellects, a particularly pregnant question was brought up which had a direct bearing on this very phenomenon. The question was worded somewhat as follows:

"Certain major phases of the New Deal seem to have run their courses and no longer remain as the main driving forces behind the national policy of the United States. Will the pendulum swing back? Or will the present stage serve as a takeoff board for a leap forward into a stage which will be radically different from anything we have witnessed? If so, what will that new stage be?"

An adequate answer to the question is, of course, beyond the scope of the articles of the present series. But a critical enumeration of the more prominent of the recent political casualties in wartime United States may serve as an added stimulus to the fruitful discussion of just such a question as the foregoing.

Prominent Quitters

To the list of prominent quitters of America's war regime, the State Department has contributed such men as: Paul H. Appleby, whose resignation was in protest against the United States North African policy; Sumner Welles, on whose case I have allotted a considerable space in these columns; William H. Standley, whose charge of ingratitude against Soviet Russia started him slipping.

The Office of War Information has been a heavy contributor. Its casualty list includes: Archibald MacLeish, Milton Eisenhower, John R. Fleming, Edgar Mowrer, Henry Pringle, almost the whole staff of the writers' division, and Nicholas Roosevelt.

The Office of Price Administration came in as the close second. Its lost battalion includes: Leon Henderson, David Ginsburg, Robert Brady, Mildred Edie, Harriet Elliot, and Prentiss Brown.

The Office of Civilian Defense vies with the OWI and OPA and for the top rank in the Dishonor Roll. Its casualty list has: Fiorello LaGuardia, Mary Dublin, Eleanore Roosevelt (Mrs. Franklin D.), and James Landis.

Food Administrator Chester C. Davis was another notable case. So was Rubber Director William Jeffers. The Department of Agriculture has lost Gardner Jackson, Donald Montgomery, Mary Taylor, Herbert Parisius, and Wayne Darrow. The Board of Economic Warfare lost Maurice Parmelee and Harley Grattan. The War Production Board is minus Robert Nathan and Sidney Hillman. The War Manpower Commission lost Fowler V. Harper.

List Is Bizarre

At a glance, it is readily seen that the list is a bizarre one. As Malcolm Cowley puts it, "the brave, the timid, the able administrators and the windbags have all been sacrificed together." Some members of the lost legion have since rediscovered themselves in the fighting services as in the cases of David Ginsburg of OPA and Robert Nathan of WPB. But a closer view reveals something else.

In the words of Malcolm Cowley, "so far the conservatives have been fighting for the control or destruction of government agencies as a whole and there has been no purge of individuals. But the new jobs taken by liberals, although they carry the same civil-service rating, are almost always farther from the center of things, less concerned with policy and more temporary than the jobs they used to hold. Others who haven't changed their posts suddenly find that their desks are empty of assignments."

The invidious process has been going on throughout the year 1943. Not only individuals but also a large number of the New Deal agencies have been involved in the lopping off. The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration were thrown overboard. The Farm Security Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the National Resources Planning Board have been reported either to be in the process of liquidation or to remain utterly impotent due to Congressional refusal to grant sufficient funds. Even the National Labor Relations Board finds itself slighted by both the organized labor and the government whenever an issue of national importance comes up.

Suggest Course of Regime

Many of these changes were, of course, a natural sequence to the onslaught of the war. But the pattern of these changes in agencies and personnel strongly suggest what course the wartime regime of the United States is likely to follow in the immediate future. The appointment of the erstwhile steel magnate Edward Stettinius as the successor to Sumner Welles represents this pattern. In Washington, Congress is reported to be following this pattern with marked obstinacy. The newly-gained Republican gubernatorial preponderance of 25 to 23 also comes under the same pattern.

Already in May, Malcolm Cowley reported that "the New Dealers are losing their government posts and that a new crowd is preparing to take over." In September, the magazine Time pointed out: "Ever since Franklin Roosevelt began lopping off one New Deal head after the other, professional liberals have viewed his shift to the right with bewildered alarm." The present inclination among most critics is to expect that the process will continue for sometime and in the same pattern. Others qualify their reactions by pointing out, as George Soule did in September, that the key to Roosevelt is that he is a politician. November, 1944, is the month for the presidential elections in the United States. The National Conventions are coming off in the summer. There will be many more political casualties on America's home front in the meanwhile. And they will continue to serve as the indicators of what pattern the wartime regime of the United States will be following.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

This is true merit,
To serve other men:
This is heinous sin,
To harm other men:

There is but one freedom,
And that is truth:
But one bondage,
And that is untruth:

Salvation is this,
To have God's love for ever in
thy heart:
Perdition is this,
To forget that love:

Companionship with all the good
and true,
This is Heaven,
Neglect of all the good and true,
This is Hell:

Choose which thou wilt,
The choice is plain before thee.

Fruits of Wisdom

The meek are not those who are never at all angry, for such are insensible; but those who, feeling anger, control it, and are angry only when they ought to be. Meekness excludes revenge, irritability, morbid sensitiveness, but not self-defense, or a quiet and steady maintenance of right.—Theophylact.

* * *

The sublime, when it is introduced at a seasonable moment, has often carried all before it with the rapidity of lightning, and shown at a glance the mighty power of genius.—Longinus.